FIRST EDITION

ANXIETY FOR THE TENNESSEE

Is She Lost or Safe?

The Tragedy on the Hudson.

Smallpox Panic in London.

Sad Suicide in Lancaster

Removal of Carlisle Barracks

THE VOYAGE TO SAN DOMINGO.

Probable Safety of the Tennessee-Opinion of An Old Sea Captain. The steamer Tennessee is now out from this port twenty-six days, bound for San Domingo. and as nothing has yet been heard of her arriva there, some uneasiness appears to be felt as to her safety. But there is fittle reason for this fear, considering the character of vessel and the route she would take. As a rule there could not be a place selected where human life would be so secure as on board such a vessel and on such a voyage. The multitudes who cross Fulton Ferry daily are to far more danger than if on board a ship like the

Tennessee, and a passage across Broadway even under the guidance of a policeman is attended with far more of risk. The only portion of the route where she would be likely to encounter heavy weather or a rough sea would be from Sandy Hook until she had crossed the Guit Stream off Cape Hatteras, a distance of some three hundred miles, which she would run in less than two days, placing her on the 18th of January south of the Galt Now had there been any bad weather during those two days, there might be some slight ground for alarm, but the contrary was the case The vessels which arrived at this port from the South on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of January, uniformly reported fine moderate weather. Then the vessels which have arrived since, without exception, when they report the weather at all, report fine weather up to Hatteras. It is, therefore, almost a certainty that the Tennessee has had no storms since she left, and could not have been lost through stress of weather; and even if such was by any chance encountered, it would be difficult to select a vessel more likely to successfully withstand its shocks than the Tennessee. was only about six years old, was built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, of the very best material. and was of immense size and strength. Under ordinary circumstances she would be eight or nine days in making her passage, as it is not at all likely that on such a cruise she would steam up to her full power, but

would trust to the aid of her canvas when it could be made available. If, then, she averaged eight knots per hour it would be doing very well, and at that rate her passage would be over eight days. After arrival there weeks might elapse before any vessel would be going to Hivana, unless one was specially chartered to carry the intelligence, which it is evident was not done, or her arrival would have been reported by telegraph from that point; assuming that the Tennessee ber passage without accident or interruption. It is extremely probable, however, that some accident may have occurred to her machinery, which, although not in any way affecting her safety, would account for her detention. In case of such accident occurring while crossing the Gulf Stream, the most likely place for it to occur, she would probably make the best of her way to Bermuda, and as communication from there is very uncertain, this would account for the lack of intelligence from About the only real dangers she would have to encounter in this route are from taking fire or from sollision, and the risk of these dangers is much less on board a man-of war than on an ordinary merchant vessel, on account of the high state of discipline on board, and the extra precaution observed. Where an ordinary steamer would have one, or at most two men stationed on the "lookat night, the Tennessee would have eight or ten, each of whom is obliged to report bimself awake every balf bour. If disabled after getting south of Bermuda, and attempting to reach her port under canvas, her time of arrival would be very uncertain. From the latitude of 30 to 25 she would have to pass through a belt of calms, the region known as the florse latitudes, where sailing vessels have been known to be detained fifteen or twenty days, and the Tennessee under canvas alone would be more helpless [than an ordinary

who have friends on board of the Tennessee .-N. Y. World to-day. -The World has also the following in its Washington despatches: -

salling vessel, as she would have her probelled

to drag after her. The owners of the steamship

Domingo, say that it is seldom that they hear

of their vessel until her return to this port,

is about eight hundred miles off. Sometimes the captain of the Tybee can send a

message by the Spanish steamers, which run

between San Domingo City and Havana, but

they do not run regularly, and it is seldom that

he can connect with them; and if not, he brings

on his return the news of his arrival out. For

these reasons, therefore, it would appear that

there is as yet no cause for the alarm of those

is the nearest telegraph station

Domingo city, and that place

Hayana

Tybee, which makes a trip once a mouth to San

THE FEELING AT THE WHITE HOUSE. A representative of the World called at the White House and inquired of the President if he had heard anything of the Tennessee. He replied that he had not.

Correspondent-Are you not somewhat apprehensive, Mr. President? The President-I was a little pervous yesterday, but since I have heard General Babcock's

views. I do not feel at all alarmed. C .- What does General Babcock think? EThe President-General Babcock says he has made two trips to San Domingo, and that, owing to missing the connection with the steamers that leave there once a month for New York, it may be ten days more before news of

the Tennessee comes back. I hope to hear by Sunday of ber safe arrival. General Babcock was afterwards called on. He expressed the same opinion he had given the President, and added that he had no apprehensions whatever that anything serious had resulted. Possibly her engines had got out of order, and she had gone ahead with sail. He said, however, that if we did not hear from the

Tennessee by Monday or Tuesday he should grow a little anxious bimself.

AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Secretary Robeson was accessible for a moment only. He said that he felt no apprehensions as to the safety of the vessel. All the rumors of disaster could not be traced to any foundation, except that the Tennessee was out a little ever time. When Captain Temple, who commands, left the department, he said that he did not expect to make so quick a trip as some expected. That was all Mr. Robeson had to say. It was learned from other bureaus in the department that they did not think there was much cause for alarm. The Tennessee's engines were inquired about,

Some said they had a fair trial in a sail from

agreed "

York to Washington, not, but all a

at the Capitol, who seemed to be impressed quite generally that the Tennessee was lost. THE TENNESSEE UNSEAWORTHY. The eminent naval constauctor, Hanscom, who was the subject of the exciting debate in the House to-day, was applied to for his opinion this evening about the Tennessee. He unhestatingly pronounced her an unseaworthy vessel. She is too long for her breadth, and so narrow

that she could not take coal enough for a long voyage. He said he did not think that she ought to go to sea. Another Upinion on the Stenmer's Senwarthi-

her chief engineer officer was a superior man for the place, and would work the machinery through if it could be worked at all. These were the roseate views at the department. And

they were much brighter than those of officials

The New York Times' Washington correspondent writes: The wicked rumors regarding the unseaworthiness of the Tennessee are authoritatively contradicted by the Navy Department. Commodore Alden, one of the most experienced officers of the pavy, who superintended the building of the vessel, authorizes the following state-

That the Tennessee, formerly the Madawaska, is one of the staurchest and most scaworing ves-sels in the havy. That she is comparatively new, having made but one cruise since she was banached, which was her trial trip, three years age, when she weathered a severe gale and came out hencesomely with one-half the sailing power sale now has. She has been thoroughly overhalled during the past year, and strengthened by the addicuring the past year, and strengthened by the addition of a new deck, while her sailing power has been doubled, so that she was stronger and better when she went to sea this time than ever before. A third of the weight of her machinery has been taken out by relieving her of useless boilers. Sue has Rricason engines, and in case of their being disabled has sailing qualities that will take her all over the choice. giete. It is not true that any officer asked to be reheved from going out in her because they mistrusted her sea-going qualities. One engineer only, who had a sing berth at the Brooklya Navy Yard, which he didn't want to leave, made this request. Several of her foll complement of officers were taken out of her to make room for the cop missioners, their attaches, and the corre-

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

Glennings from the Wreck-Narrow Escapes -Memoirs of the Dead-Mr. Forbash-The Fewier Family.

The terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad has not lost its interest. We give a few extracts from our morning mail: -

NARROW ESCAPES. Berths had been secured in the ill-fated car for a party of three, one of the number taking passage at New York, but deferred entering the sleeper, intending to meet his friends in this city when their quarters in the sleeper would have been occupied. The gentlemes mentioned had a seat in the rear passenger coach at the time of the accident. A gentleman was stopping in Poughkeepsie who was to have met Dr. Nancrede at the station, and proceed in his company to Buffalo. He was at the station, waiting for the train, when he heard of the accident. Early the next morning he was on the scene of the disaster, and there found his friend among the dead, horribly muthated. James Stafford interded taking the Montreal train, which followed the express, but at the moment of starting was induced to take passage on the express as helper to the baggage-man. He perished, while the baggage-man escaped. Stafford was in the empley of the radroad company as fireman on a dummy. His body was placed in enarge of his triends, last night, and removed to New York.

MR. W. H. FORBUSH. When the triends of Mr. Forbush, of Buffalo, came on after the body, the watch which he had with him at the time of the accident was missing. It was a very valuable gold time piece, which had been presented to him by the officers of the International Exhibition, Buffalo. Ths following inscription was engraved upon the case inside:- "Presented to Walter H. Forbush by the International Exhibition, Buffalo," Diligent inquiry was made for it at the time, but without a satisfactory result. It has since been restored to his friends, being found under these circumstances. Professor Eastman, while en route to New York the morning following the accident, stopped at the scene of the wreck in his passage across the ice to the other side of the tridge. While looking at the rains he discovered a vest floating in the water, which he recovered. Attached to the yest was a gold chain and watch. Deeming it prodent to take charge of the same before the crowd of loungers about the scene could lav hands upon them, and, perhaps, appropriate them to their own use, the Professor did so, and on his return from New York last night hunted out the friends of the deceased and promptly restored the much prized valuables, receiving the sincere thanks of the latter for his thoughtfulness. Mr. Forbush was a man of uncommon talent and attainments. He was of the law firm of Sprague, Forbush & Hyatt, of Buffalo, He was also famous as a mechanical engineer, and his judgment in such matters was considered indisputable by the officers of the Patent Office, Washington, whither he was frequently called for consultation and advice. He was but thirty years of age. He leaves a wife and three chileren. There was an insurance of \$20,000 on

ter which occurred two or three years since pear Buffalo. THE REV. MORRILL FOWLER AND FAMILY. Mr. Fowler came from his home in North Guiford to the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown. In the seminary he at once made a reputation for modesty, industry, scholarsuip, and devotion. His merits quickly transferred him from his first parish, Oswego, N. Y., to that of Batavia, in the same State, and here his success was without a parallel in any parish of his brethren at that time. In Batavia, his health became impaired to such an extent as to require total rest from the labors of his office. summer, eager to resume work, he visited Salt Lake City, for the double purpose of trying the climate of the plains and of doing the little that might be in his power in behalf of the Gospel, in that city. An experiment of a few months convinced him that he had found a place where his health would be restored. He returned to Connecticut for his family, and to say his last farewells to his yarents, in feeble health. We saw him here only a few days ago They started for their home in the far West. Two hours from New York their journey ended, and all their journeyings for evermore. volumes and years of agony are in the few words which tell how their bodies were found, and by which imagination sees them in their last few moments. Mr. Fowler, "terribly disfigured," Mrs. Fowler with the two youngest children folded in her arms, as though in the first shock of alarm she had caught them to her breast for protection. Shall we go on? "His face and head burned, blackened, charred to the bones." The heart is sick. Let us turn our eyes away. -Bridgeport Farmer.

his life. It is a singular coincidence that his

father was burned in the terrible Angola disas-

The Boy Suicide. An inquest was held to-day by Coroner Young in the case of George W. Whitenberg, the youth who shot himself in the head at a house of prostitution in Green street, on Tuesday night. The wretched boy lingered in terrible agony at Bellevue Hospital until yesterday, when he died. Kitty Reynolds, the young woman in whose company deceased was on the evening in question, testified that he was intoxicated and inflamed with jealousy, and threatened to shoot her before he shot himseif, saying, "Kitty, I am going to h-ll, and you must go with me. became alarmed and ran out of the room. He called her back, and when she reached the door she saw him place a revolver to his temple and The jury returned a verdict that deceased come to his death by a pistol wound self-inlineted .- As I . Commercial Lawrenters of such

SMALLPOX.

A Panic About It in London Great Mertality

The Security of Vaccination.

The London Times of the 28th ult says: -

The epidemic of smallpox in the metropolla has reached an alarming beight. In the first week of the current month the deaths from small ox were 79, while during the last week, being the third of the month, they had risen to the enormous number of 188. Since the total number of deaths during the week was 1346, it appears that more than 10 per cent. of the mortanty in London is now due to this perfectly preventible disease. The deaths are now three times more nomerous than than they have been at any time since the passing of the Compal sory Vaccination act in 1853. The Smalipox Hospital at Holloway is full, and admits 144 patients; the Hamp-tead Hospital now accomdates 378 patients, and preparations are being rapidly made for admitting 70 more, while even in the first week of the month 626 patients were being treated at their own homes or in the workhouses by the Poor Law officers. Further hospitals are almost daily required, and this enumeration of patients takes no account of the cases which are privately treated. Every case is, at one period or another, a centre of in-

fection, and the seeds of contagion are spread over the whole metropolis.

London is suffering, in short, from a violent outbreak of one of the most trightful of contagious diseases, and the worst, to all appearances, has yet to come. We shall not be thought to exaggerate the danger when we add that the deaths last week were three times as numerous as those from scarlet fever -a disease which of itself has for some months been the dread of the

metropolis. The last report from the Hampstead Hospital showed that the mortality among the unvacciwhile among the vaccinated patients it was a the rate of only 5 per cent. No vaccinated child has died in the hospital, and the protection proves to be in exact proportion to the completeness with which the operation has been performed. It may reasonably be regretted that to punishment can be inflicted on the persons who, in the face of such facts, have prejudiced the ignorant against their only security.

SAD AFFAIR AT LANCASTER.

Satelde of a Highly Respected Citizen. The Lancaster Express of last evening has the following: -

About half-past two o'clock this afternoon the friends of Mr. Harris Boardman were startled by hearing that he had committed suicide by shooting himself.

This morning Mr. Boardman visited No. 1 Cotton Mill, and while there his singular movements attracted the attention of the engineers and others, so much so that, had they not known Mr. Boardman to be a strictly temperate man, they would have supposed him to be under the influence of liquor. It was very soon manifest, however, that he was laboring under some vio-lent mental excitement, and he was closely watched, but by a sudden movement he threw himself over the bannister into the gear pit of the engine, and it was with great difficulty that he was extricated from his perilous position, the aid of several men being required to do so. He was then taken into the office, where he was kept for some time, and, seeming better, Mr. Arnold drove him home.

Mr. Boardman was one of our best known and most highly respected citizens. At the time of the destruction of his property, the Old Cork Factory, we heard him say that he did not know that he had an enemy in the world, and could not imagine who could have entertained any

disposition to do him an mjury.

Mr. Boardman was remarkable for his great mechanical genius, having one of the best inventive minds in the country, his machinery for making cork and twine being the best in the

The sad event will cast a gloom over the whole community, and is a terrible bereavement to his afflicted family, to whom he was one o the best of kusbands and fathers. His friends know of no immediate cause to assign for the temporary insanity under which he was undoubtedly laboring when he committed the rash act, except that he had seemed at times to allow the destruction of his property, the Old Cork Factory, to prey upon his mond.

CARLISLE BARRACKS. The Removal of the Old Post-Protest of Citi-

The citizens of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, are indignant at the breaking up of the military post there, and the transfer of the recruits to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The payments to soldiers quartered there amounted to some twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars per month, most of which was expended there. The Keading Times and Desputch savs: -

The removal of this post calls up some interesting reminiscences. It was one of the old-st, largest, and most beautiful military sites in the country. It was founded by Washington during the Revolution, and the Hessian prisoners captured at Tronton were put to work on the first balldings. It was not until the war of 1812 with Great Britain that it became a post of great military importance, and at one time or other since then the most distinguished officers in the United States army have been in cammand. The lamented Ringgold was first s atlaned here, and be was succeeded by Sumner, and he, in turn, by Washington, the commander of the 4th Artillery, who was lost, with five handred men of als com-mand, on the ship San Francisco, in the year 1854 May, St. George Cook, Barry, "Stonewall" Jackson, "Jeb" Suart, Ewell, Fitz Hugh Lee, and other noted Union and Rebel chiefrains got their first "sojering" here. During the late retellion the balraces, with the exception of a single building, was burned down in the slege of Carlisle, in July, 1863, by the Rebels under Fitz Hugh Lee. The building saved was one occupied by the late Majer Sanno, a soldier of the war of 1812, and who for very many years had been sutter at the post. He was a great favorite with all the officers and private who had ever been there, and when the order was given by Lee to burn the barracks, there was an a companying one that "old Pap Sanno's house" shoul be saved, and both orders were carried into effect strictly. The Government at once rebuilt the barracks on a grander and more extensive scale, and several important alterations and improvements were made, making it, if possible, a more beautiful and attractive spot than it had previously been.

California's Farewell to Bret Barte.

It is not often that a writer receives on leaving his home forever, to carry his prestige and fame to other shores, so hearty and generous a farewell as is given by The Alla California of the 2d instant to Mr. Francis Bret Harte: -

This morning Mr. Bret Harte, the most widely known of all the California writers in general literature, leaves this State to take up his residence per-manently in the East. It was not to be expected that we could long retain an author whose works have already achieved such large celebrity, and whose future promises so richly. It is natural for such men to gravitate towards the centre of litera such men to gravitate towards the centre of litera-ture, refinement, and art; though remote parts of the republic can develop their genius, sooner or later they are drawn to more congenial and appre-ciative fields. Nevertheless, our loss is not less sensibly felt, and in parting with Harte, we part with the best known and best liked writer in light literature that we have. Thousands of generous and kindly hearis will regret his departure, and hosts of readers who have dwelt with delight over his bright pages will send after him a hearty God-speed, During a long residence in this State, Mr. Harte has established, not only a brilliant reputation as a lite-rary man, but more enduring and hearty friendship established, not only a brilliant reputation as a lite-rary man, but more enduring and hearty friendship than most men gain in his department of life. These cannot be readily replaced; but, doubtless, the tiner influences and more favorable surroundings which he will gain in the older States will do shore for the best development of his powers than could be hoped from the pleasantest associations attainable here. And so we bid our friend farewell.

-Arrangements have been perfected wherehy Senator Revels, whose term of office expires the 3d of next March, is to act as one of the general clety, in connection with Dr. Jackson, of Maine, 1

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

French Assembly Elections.

Monarchical Triumphs in the North

A Conservative Result Certain

on the English Coast.

Great Shipping Disasters.

Proceedings of Parliament.

Rte., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Monarchical Triumph to the North of France. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A despatch from Lille says the official result of the elections in the Department of the North will only be published to-morrow. The counting of the votes has been lorg and difficult. A monarchical triumph is certain, as the Republican majority in the city is but 25 per cent., while the Monarchists bave a majority averaging 50 per cent. in the province.

The Vote by Departments. BORDEAUX, Feb. 10 .- The Departments of Charente Inferieure, Hautes Alpes, Yonne, and the cities of Bijon and Toulon have elected Republican candidates for the Assembly. The cities of Nantes, Cahors, and Auch, and the Departments of the Creause, Dordogue, Mayenne, Vendee, Lut, Garonne, and Loire have chosen conservative, moderate, or liberal union candi-

BERLIN, Feb. 10 .- The Kreuz Zeitung says no decision can be made as to the

Prologantion of the Armistice until it can be seen what chance there is that the French National Assembly will conclude a

Two Favres in the Field. BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.- M. Jules Favre, the member of the French Government, has not arrived at Brussels, as reported. The rumor was caused by the fact that a French merchant of the same name was present in the city.

English Paritament. LONDON, Feb. 10.-The House of Lords was mainly engaged to-night with notices of measures of merely local importance.

A message from the Queen was received, ask-

Dowry for the Princess Louise. suitable to the dignity of the Crown. The meseage was read and made the order of the day for Monday. Adjourned.

In the House of Commons all the correspondence relating to the Franco-Prussian war was presented, and notice given of many questions to be put to the Government touching the foreign policy.

Mr. Gladstone Made an Explanation of the reasons why France was not represented in the London conference. He said that the Prussian authorities had promised Favre a pass for himself to attend the London conference, if he should be sent as the representative of France, but the Pruss an flag having been violated when the application was renewed by M. Favre, and the bombardment having begun, M Favre declined to leave Paris.

Mr. Baxter, Secretary to the Admiralty, in answer to a question as to the

Condition of Parls, said that the Government had been able to spare 2500 tons of food for the Parisians, and that 1000 tons more were ready for shipment.

Mr. Cochran reviewed the Foreign Relations of the country, and demanded a ministerial statement relative to the condition of affairs as

regards Russia, Prussia and France. There was subsequently a brief debate upon business of a local nature. Adjourned. The following Cousular Reappointments appear in the London Gazette of to-day: -Mr.

Archibald at New York, Mr. Kortright at Philadelphia, Mr. Murray at Portland, Mr. Henderson at Boston, Mr. Booker at San Francisco, Mr. Donohue at New Orleans, Mr. Rainalds at Balti-A Great Storm on the English Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- A violent gale is raging all along the coast of the United Kingdom. Six ships are asbore near South Shields, and several lives are known to be lost. Numerous wrecks

BREST, Feb. 10 .- The veritable plague has appeared among the immense droves of cattle intended for the relief of Paris, and a sanitary cordon has been established around the animals infected. The deaths are so numerous that it is impossible to bury the carcasses, and therefore they are being loaded on condemned war ships, which are towed to sea and sunk.

The Spanish Cortes and the Tobacco Monopoly Madrid, Feb. 10 .- The Spanish Cortes has passed a law making the sale of Cuba tobaceo a monopoly in the hands of the Government.

New Ocean Steamship Line. POTTERDAM, Feb. 10 .- The capital for a new steamship line to New York has been subscribed, and two steamers are to be built for the

The French Elections-Conservative Result. LONDON, Feb. 11 - It is now ascertained beyoud a doubt that the result of the French elections is a triumph for the conservatives. Death of the Imaum of Muscat.

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- It has been ascertained that the Imaum of Muscat was slain in the recent battle, and will probably be succeeded by Synd Torkes, who was victorious over him, . Travel to Paris.

The routes to Paris are all open, and travel has been restored.

LONDON, Feb. 10-4-20 P. M.—Consols 22 for both money and account; American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-60s, 87, ex-dividend; Erie, 1845; illineis Central declining, sales at 108%; Great West-

608, 9d.@61s.; Sperm off, 83@84s; Common rosin, 6s 9d. 68 9d.

Livenpool, Feb. 10-436 P. M.-Cotton dat and irregular; middling uplands, 7%d.; middling Orleans, 7%d. Sales some bales, including for export and speculation 1006 bales; the stock of cotton at

and speculation 1000 bales; the stock of cotton at sea is 513,000 bal 8, of which 128 000 are American; sales of cotten on a ship name 1 from New Orleans in February 73,d, for intedling Orleans.

Advices from Monchester are less favorable and cause duliness in the cotton market here.

New Red Western soring wheat, 10s.; sd. 2101, to 11d, for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2. Breadstuffs are quiet; bacon 51s, for Cumberland cut and 52s, 6d, for short riobed middles.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 11-11-30 A. M.—Consuls opened at 52% for both money and account. American securities are firm. United States 5-20% of 1862, 20%; of 1865, old, 20%; of 1867, 891; ; 20-40%, 87, ex-divident Frie Railroad, 18%; Illianis Central, 109; Great Western, 284.

Western, 28%.
LIVERPOOL. Feb. 11—11 80 A. M.—Cotton opena steady; middling uplands, 7%4.; middling Orleans, 7%4. The sales to-day are estimated at 19,000 bales. New corn is quoted at 35s, 9d.; peas, 42s. Spirits Petroleum, 18, 6d.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Airate Ship Canni Route. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The marine reporter of the Associated Press at Aspinwail writes under date February 2:- You will no doubt see some glowing accounts by this steamer of Commander Selfridge baving found a place for the ocean ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only ne of his men got across to the Gulf of San Miguel over the old route of Lieut, Strain's expedition, some years ago, by the Atrato river. Selfridge found the pass 300 feet high at the lowest elevation. The distance across, as measured on the chart, is 130 miles, most of which is very low swamp land. The distance

mit only 264 feet above the sea. FROM THE STATE.

from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the route of

the Panama Railroad is 37 miles, and the sum-

The Cont Strike.
Tamaqua, Feb. 11.—At the last meeting of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the question of resuming work was brought up. After considerable discussion and amendments eing offered and withdrawn, it was decided, on motion of W. H. Williams, that all the counties shall resume work on the 15th of February, 1871, The yeas and nays were called for, and were as follows:-26 to resume work and 5 not to

FROM NEW YORK.

The French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- The amount contribyted up to this morning to the French Relief Committee through the Chamber of Commerce Committee is \$30,000; through the Produce Exchange Committee, \$13.170; through the Brokers' Committee, \$5000. The treasurer expects \$100,000 to be contributed by this city.

FROM CUBA.

Change in the Rebel Covernment - A Dictator
Appointed.
HAVANA. Feb. 10.—The rivalry that has so long existed between Cespedes and Yguacio Agramonte has at last culminated in the usurpation of the Dictatorship by Agramoutse, Beinbeta assuming command of the Cuban surgent forces that still remain in the field. Cespedes has been frequently charged with want executive ability, and Agramonte openly challenged him six months ago because of the

feuds that existed between them. The military operations under Captain-General Valmaseda's orders commenced on the 24th of January; since that time six bundred and sixty rebels have surrendered in the district of Colen two bundred of them being able to carry arms; two thousand in the Cinco Villas district, mostly women and children; two hundred in the eastern department; one thousand three hundred in the central detartment: Among those who have surrendered from the central department are the Chief Andres Dominguez, four officers and seventy-two men; Miguel Montejo, Yguacio Quesada, Benjimen Princelles, Alionzo Primelles, and Joaquin Mola.

According to accounts received by Government the rebels have lost in various engagements one hundred and forty-three killed, while the Spanish loss has only been eleven killed and twenty-three wounded.

New York, Feb. 11.—Stocks steady, Money casy at 465 per cent. Gold, 111½, 5-20s, 1862, compon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1868, do. 111½; do. 1868, do. 111½; do. 1868, li0½; do. 1865, new, ti0½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; lo-40s, 110½; yirginia 6s, new, 61½; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Co. 75½; Cumberland preferred, 25; New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 23; Reading, 98½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 113½; Michigan Southern, 94½; lillirois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, tot½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 46. New York Money and Stock Market. graph, 46.

New York Preduce Market New York Freduce Market,
New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; sales 1500
bales; upiands, 15½c.; Orleans, 15½c. From firmer
and advanced 5a 10c.; sales 16,000 barrels State, \$6:25
@7:15; Ohio, \$6:25@7:50; Western, \$6:25@7:85; Soutaern, \$7@875. Wheat firmer; sales 46,000 busines new
Spring, \$1:50@1:56; Winter red and amour Western, hew mixed Western at \$45,0855/c. Oals driner; sales 21,000 bushines mixed Western at \$45,0855/c. Oals driner; sales 21,000 bushies Onto at 65,068c. Beef steady. Pors quiet. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at \$4c.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Recovery of Money Lost in Gambling. In the case of Gardner S. Chaplin against Moses W. Dake, in the Illinois Supreme Court, an appeal from the Superior Court, an important decision has been rendered, putting a construction on the gaming act of that State. As to the main question in the case, the decision of the court below was sustained. The case is sent back on account of error in the decree specifying the amount to be refunded, under a gaming contract, and in the allowance of certain solici-tors' fees. The facts are as follows: -

A bill in chancery was filed by Moses W. Dake to have two certain drafts for \$1000 each, drawn by the Fifth National Bank of Chicago upon the Ninth National Bank of New York, payable to the order of Dake at sight, by him endorsed. and in the hands of Chapin & Gore, delivered to Dake and the endorsement cancelled, and to enjoin the payment of the same to Chapin & Gore, on the alleged ground that the drafts were lost by Dake at gambling, and subsequently came into the hands of Chapin & Gore as en-

It appears that Dake staked one of the drafts. after endorsing it, and lost it playing faro, and that it was delivered to one Donaldson, who was in some way concerned in receiving the proceeds of the faro bank; that Dake then staked the other draft, lost \$500, delivered the draft, endorsed by him, in payment of his loss, and received from the dealer \$500 in currency in change.

The first section of the gaming act declares that all promises, notes, birls, contracts, or other securities, made upon any gambling consideration shall be void and of no effect. The second section enables the loser to recover by action at law from the winner any money or valuable thing, or its value, lost at play amounting to the sum of \$10. The third section provides that all notes, bills, promises, agreements, and other acts executed contrary to the provisions of the act may be set aside by any court of equity, etc., and the fourth section provides that no as signment or other security, etc., as aforesaid, shall in any manner affect the defense of the LONDON, Feb. 10-4 30 P. M. Calcutta linesed, | the remedies of any person interested therein.

A VICTIM OF THE WAR.

The Old Lealitains of France. The Due de Luynes, who was lately killed before Orleans, might almost be regarded as head of the remnant of French noblesse of the arcient regime. He was quite a young man at the time of his death, and had but recently suc-

ceeded to the family estates. His father lived in the fashion of his ancesters, so far as pemp and style were concerned. He had a splendid residence near Paris, a grand chateau in the country, and a retique such as his predecessors had in the reign of Louis XV.

In Brussels lately, says a correspondent, I met an elderly French gentieman who had lived on terms of intimacy with the late Dake of Laynes and other noblemen of his type and class. He gave me some interesting particulars about them. Though formerly very much attached to them, this friend could not conceal from himself that what was said of their former chiefs field true of them, and that they really "had learned nothing and forgotten nothing." They seemed intellectually full a hundred years behindband: and their inability to recognize the inevitable alterations effected in political and social life by the flight of time was quite inexplicable. The young men lead a very idle life, spurn trade, and would of course take no part in politics under the empire, "their only labor was to kill time" by amusement. The centre of France is the part of the country where this class of Frenchmen have of late years mostly congregated. Many of them are very wealthy and as their marriages are almost entirely marlinges de convenance, money is kept in certain families by these unions. My friend considered that as wealthy Frenchmen go this was not a profligate class, and in many cases they are very devent. While detesting the empire, they hate a republic even more. In the defense of France they have, however, rallied almost to a nau. The Duke of Luynes fell on the anniversary of his wedding, leaving a young family.

-The war steamers of the late Venezuelan Government, lying at Puerto Cabello, have been surrendered to Guzman. Bus ness at Caracas is improving.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871,

The Money markets along the Eastern seabeard appear to be in a very healthy condition as to the supply of funds available for the transaction of general business, and this feature, if it should continue for two weeks longer, will have a large influence on the future prospect of the spring trade. The supply of currency here is largely in excess of present wants, and au expansion of loans can well be made without encroaching on the legal reserves. The demand on call to-day is quite active and easy, with rates substantially unchanged. Discounts are a little more active, and rates are steady at 6@3 per cent., the latter figure at the bank counters

Gold is comparatively active and stronger, with sales ranging between 1113/@112 Government bonds are in demand at a further

Stocks were active and strong at quotations. State 6s, second series, sold at 105%, and third series at 107. New city 6s changed hands at 101% and old do. at 101%.

Reading Railroad sold at 49%: Pennsylvania

at 60%; Catawissa preferred at 331/2@39; Camden and Ambov at 1161/4; Lehigh Valley at 601/4; Elmira preferred at 40; and Mmehill at 52. Canals were in demand. Sales of Lehigh Chesunt and Walnut Streets Railroad sold at

46 and Hestonville do. at 1616. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

931 @940: Urion Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 695@710.

MRSSBS, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1851s, 1104 @1143; 5-20s of 1862, 1124@1123; do. 1864, 1114 @1113; do. 1868, 1113 @1113; do. July 1865, 1114 @1103; do. July 1868, 1104 @1103; so 10-40, 1104 @1103; Gold, 1114 @1113; U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'ey 6s, 1124@1123;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11 .- Bark-In the absence o sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is scarce and in fair demand at 11@1136c. # pound. Timothy may be quoted at \$6.75 and Flaxseed at \$2.10.

The Flour market is very quiet, but prices are well sustained. The demand is mostly from the heme consumers, whose purchases root up to rels, including superine at \$5.75; extras at \$5.75 (£6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at £6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at £6.25.27; In-66 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$67763775; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$62567; Inciena, lilinois, and Ohio do. do. at \$72563, and St Louis do. do. at \$77568. Rye Fiour may be quoted at \$57566. In Corn Meni no sales were re-

There is very little activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of Indiana red at \$1.60; lown at \$1.55; 1000 bushels Ohio amber at \$1 60; 800 bushels Indiana white at \$1.82. Ryc setts at \$1 for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates, Sales of yellow at 78a 79c, and 2500 bushels Western mixed at 77c. Oats are dronly held. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 6 @62.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported, Whisky is in limited request. We quote Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THLEGRAPH SA. M..... 30 | 11 A. Ma.... ST | 2 P. M..... 40

SUN RISES..... 6-58 MOON SETS...... 5-58 SETS...... 5-58

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Arrived, ship General Skolfield, from Savannah, with 3996 bales of cotton; ship Peruvian, from Savannah, with 3500 bales; bark Douglass Castle, from Savannah, with 2011 bales, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Arrived, 10th, steamship City of London, from New York, with 1254 bales of City of London, from New York, with 1254 bales of cetten. 11th, steamship Russia, from New York, with 1625 bales; and bark Sarah B. Caon, from Savannah Jan. 10, with 2187 bales. Total, 4476 bales.

QUERNSTOWN, Feb. 10.—Steamship Russia, from New York, touched at this port to-day.

London, Feb. 10.—Steamship Deutschland, from New York, arrived out vesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Arrived, steamships Caledonis, from Glasgow, and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 11. — Arrived, brig Lindheim. from Rio for orders. In the Roads, brigs Canada and Virginia Dare, bound cut. Wind N. E.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, D. C., W.

P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. Woodward, Young, 13 hours fm Bal-timore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Panther, Milis, hence, at New Orleans

5th mst. Steamer Achilles, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland this morning.
Steamer limitespane, Winnest, for Philadelphia, salled from New York o P. M. yesterday.